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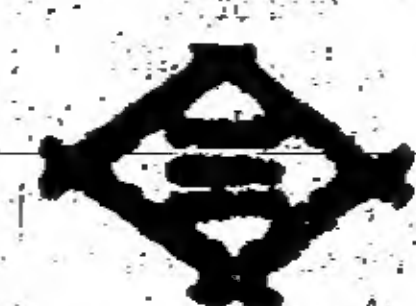
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## BIRTH.

At the Government Civil Hospital, on Sunday the 8th December at 5.56 p.m., the wife of N. G. Nolan, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On December 3rd, at Shanghai, AUGUSTUS ROBERT, second surviving son of the late F. W. G. von Stockhausen and Mrs. von Stockhausen of Hongkong, to MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of Captain F. Klopfer, of the Chinese Merchant Steam Navigation Company, and Mrs. Klopfer, of Shanghai.

On December 3rd, at Shanghai, ERNEST LEE ALLEN to FRANCES EVELINE, only daughter of the late Captain William Waddell of Sha ghai.

On December 6th, in London, WILLIAM STEWART YOUNG, senior partner of Messrs. Gilman & Co.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 10TH, 1907.

The present demand for gold in the United States has apparently brought about some not easily explained complications. Amongst other things it has led to a close understanding between the Banks of England and France. Some time ago we spoke of the probable coming about of such an arrangement as likely to render easier in England the effects of such a monetary crisis as the present, when a sudden demand for gold from without required precautions to be taken against a drain. Times have been that, while the course of business in England was being seriously disturbed owing to a sudden demand for gold from the United States, trade in France was actually stagnating owing to the superfluity of gold causing a plethora. Lately a more generous feeling of the advisability of mutual help between the two has sprung up, with manifest advantage

to the two countries. The genius of the two peoples in this respect affords a curious instance of divergences mutually supplementing one another. Unlike the English, the French have a habit of preserving their bullion intact, while the English as persistently seek to economise it by keeping it liquid. The result has been that of late years many able financiers have viewed with apprehension the small reserves habitually kept by the Bank of England; which, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the volume of trade which has marked the last half century, have scarcely increased in amount; and many schemes have been suggested for increasing our liquid assets. Notwithstanding these efforts the amounts, though they have considerably increased lately in their totals, have by no means grown in proportion with the increment of the trade, so that when a sudden effort has to be made, as in the present case, to guard the interests of the trade at some locality abroad, the whole home trade is momentarily disordered, and the ordinary facilities can only be obtained at ruinous rates of discount.

If, however, it has become customary in England to carry on vast operations on a minimum of actual coin, so much so as occasionally to come within dangerous limits of reaching the bottom, the system of huge corporations working on each other's presumed condition of financial stability, and by such measures striving to economise actual capital, has been carried to a still greater extent; and this on account of the prevailing custom of concentrating the business of the country, even in matters of retail, in the hands of large "trusts"—many with nominal capitals greater than that of most European states, has been carried to an extreme. If it could be assured that behind the nominal capital of many of these vast undertakings there were any available liquid assets, the evil would be minimised; but many recent exposures have shown that frequently, if not invariably, such is not the case, and that the "trusts" have, too often, been like a pack of cards resting on one another for support, and as soon as one was displaced the rest finding nothing solid to rest on have severally collapsed. As is but natural under such conditions, gold, being the only article on which any edifice of stability could be founded, has appreciated in value proportionally with the necessity of obtaining it, and this, of course, means a shrinkage in the present value of all other commodities which may come into competition with it, such as stocks and shares and metals generally. It is here difficult to clearly separate cause and effect, as for instance in the case of copper, the fall in the artificially enhanced value of which had much to do with the starting of the financial panic. It is none the less true that the later fall in value of the metal is largely the effect of the enhanced demand for more gold. Tin has followed on the same lines, and so has silver; and this latter has grievously affected the markets in China, where silver continues to be the arbiter of trade. That this fall in silver is immediately the effect of the enhanced demand for gold is curiously exemplified in the one case where silver is of value independent of its use in the arts. The exchange price of gold as a metal in comparison with the price of silver, merely as bullion, has been steadily rising, but the same result has not come about with regard to silver in the shape of Mexican dollars, the form in which it enters mainly into trade in north and middle China, clean Mexican dollars being quoted at five per cent over their equivalent weight in bullion, although of actually inferior fineness. Here as in Europe and America the want is not of metal, but of currency. Indeed the scarcity of actual money, and the excess of ordinarily current promises to pay, which commonly pass as currency, is beginning to be almost as pressing in China as in Europe and America. But these dollars are in number becoming scarcer, since the Mexican Government has withdrawn them from currency, so that there seems some prospect of their following the example of the once precious "Pillar" dollar, which rose to a premium of over thirty per cent over its intrinsic value as metal before being absorbed in the tail of 1904. Apparently in a quite capricious manner food stuffs, which might be expected to follow the example of metals generally, and become exchangeable for less quantities of gold, are actually quoted higher, so that the money market may be said to be unsteady in more than one direction; but here other economic causes are at work. Although the circulation of gold has been arrested by the increasing desire to hold, this tendency has had, of course, no effect on the demand for food stuffs, as the

same number of months require to be filled. The tendency to safeguard whatever gold is available has, however, had a disastrous effect on the population at large, inasmuch as there is a general tendency to reduce to a minimum all current expenses; and in consequence thousands of ordinary wage earners are thrown out of employment without any realised surplus of capital to fall back on. Here again the impossibility of separating cause and effect increases the difficulty of affecting relief. The throwing out of employment of thousands of working men is on one side the direct effect of increased need of gold, while on the other it cannot but have the effect of diminishing the flow, and thereby increasing the stringency of the market. It is thus that even a country so remote from the contingencies that have created the present panic as China is made to suffer for the sins of the false financial system of the United States. For the first time, probably, in the financial history of China, the Government has found itself called upon to take measures to ease the strain in Newchwang. This may be the beginning of a happier era for China, but such measures, unless undertaken with a more profound knowledge of the economic questions at the bottom of all these movements, it is well to recall, may be productive of more harm than good; still it is well that Government should awake to some sense of its responsibility, and the effort is one of the signs that the consciousness of the Government is at last awakening. We have always been of those who hoped for the best, and are not yet prepared to give up reform in China as hopeless or impossible. There is the stuff there, but there is vast accumulation of vice inertia to be overcome, and China evidently, though amidst many mistakes largely proceeding from long disease, is evidently beginning to discover that she is not yet dead as a nation.

The German Mail of the 8th November was delivered in London on the 6th inst.

Last week there were no cases of communicable diseases recorded at Hongkong.

It is reported from Peking that in order to confer with him upon the Chinese immigration question, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has asked H. E. Lau Yuk-lin, special Chinese Commissioner in South Africa, to proceed to Peking without delay.

At the annual meeting of the Odd Fellows' Society, held at the office of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Bank Buildings, last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, V.C.; Vice-President, Hon. Mr. F. H. May; Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Purcell; Hon. Secretary, Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C.

On Saturday a native was caught in the act of picking a pocket in Bonham Street while the procession was passing that way. A reference to the police records showed that he had been banished for a similar offence five years previously. He appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday, was found guilty and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

A coolie who was pushing a truck loaded with wood along the Prays near Ship Street on Sunday afternoon came in contact with tram car No. 3, and damaged the car to the extent of \$25. The owner of the truck paid half this amount, and the man who borrowed it the other half. Mr. F. A. Hazeland yesterday ordered the coolie in charge to pay a fine of \$10 for reckless driving.

On Sunday Sergeant Lee went to execute a gambling warrant at No. 23, Wing Fung Street. He did not find any gamblers, but found that the tenant of the house was in possession of 17 bits and a quantity of screws, hinges, locks and brass bearing the broad arrow. The tenant was arrested on the charge of having stolen these from the Navy Yard. He told Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday that the bits were given to him by a man in Arsenal Street 67 years ago, and he did not notice they bore the Government mark. He had been employed in the Navy Yard for a couple of years, and the brass and other articles were given him two years ago. His Worship sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks for stealing the bits, and to fourteen days hard labour for being in possession of the other articles.

At to-day's meeting of the Sanitary Board Mr. H. Humphreys will ask the following questions:—(a) Does the Medical Officer of Health consider the filthy habit of spitting in buildings and public vehicles which obtains universally amongst the lower classes of Chinese detrimental to the Public Health? (b) Is not this habit accountable in great measure for the spread of phthisis, diphtheria and other diseases and if so, what does the percentage of deaths arising annually from such diseases (that is, diseases capable of being propagated by dried infectious spores) bear to the total mortality? (c) Noted in the correspondence set down for the consideration of members are two letters from the Government: one forwarding a copy of the additional regulation made by the Governor-in-Council under the Waterworks Ordinance, 1903; the other dealing with exemptions from the provisions of section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance. There is also a minute by the Principal Civil Medical Officer relative to the amendment of Nos. 8 and 12 of the Impertation and Inspection of Animals Byelaws.

It has been decided to form a new War Office branch, known as the Territorial Forces Sub-Division, with a civilian staff to suit the accounts of the county associations.

Lord Li Ching-fang, Chinese Minister in London, has informed the Waiwapi that the British Government has consented to the Chinese proposal to establish a Consulate somewhere in Australia.

Special Commissioner Yang Shih-shih has recommended Mr. Liu Tseh-sun, one of the prominent Chinese merchants in Siam, to the Throne as being the most suitable man for the post of Chinese Consul in Bangkok.

The Canadian Government has come to an agreement to pay \$10,775, (\$2,155, in settlement of the claims for damages sustained by Japanese in the riots at Vancouver last summer. The total amount claimed was \$13,500 (\$2,700), but all the Japanese claimants are satisfied with the award.

The engagement is announced of the Rev. Beaudou Edward Shewell, vicar of St. Saviour's, Battersea-park, eldest son of the late Rev. Frank Shewell, of Loddieswall, South Devon, and Mrs. Shewell, of Greenhithe, and Catherine Dorothy, second daughter of Captain Charles Vincent Lloyd, of Hongkong, and Mrs. Lloyd, of 29, Prince of Wales Mansions, Battersea-park.

The long drawn-out litigation against the New York Gas Trust is at last (November 8) approaching a conclusion, and it is anticipated that the combine will be very heavily mulcted. The action taken has been brought about owing to the contention that the Trust is not entitled to make a greater charge than 80 cents per 1,000 for its gas, whereas this standard has been exceeded entirely at the pleasure of those in power, and as it is alleged, the law has been broken in the granting of rebates. If an unfavourable decision is given the Trust will be liable to a fine of \$393,002.

It has been suggested to us that the Mr. Campbell of the Customs Service, whose death has been reported by Reuters, is in all probability Mr. J. D. Campbell, C.M.G., and not Mr. S. Campbell. The former for upwards of thirty-five years has been the non-resident Secretary of the Customs in London. He left China in 1871 and the London office was opened in 1874 with Mr. Campbell as Secretary, a post which he has ever since retained. When he left China Mr. Campbell was chief secretary to the Inspector-General, Peking, in which post he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Sir Robert Brodson.

Hard put to it to dress properly on her husband's salary, the wife of an assistant stage-manager in Paris hit upon an ingenious scheme. In the small theatres in that city plays in which horrors, murders, and suicides predominate, are the favourites, and for ladies to faint during the performance is to the managers the surest sign of success. The assistant stage-manager's wife saw her opportunity, and hired herself out to faint in theatres at the proper moment. Spectators would go home saying the play was so bloodcurdling that a lady was overcome and had to be carried out. Such an advertisement is enough to fill a house.

The first annual meeting of the Tremelby (Selangor) Rubber Company was held at the offices of the Ceylon Association in London, 61, Gracechurch-street, last month. Mr. N. W. Grieve presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that at the time when the company's properties were taken over there were about 233 acres of land under rubber. Subject to a survey which was in progress they had now practically nearly 1,500 acres planted. The policy of the board was not to increase this acreage but to concentrate work on maintaining it in a thoroughly efficient condition. In the course of 1908 the balance of 4s. per share due, on the first issue of 30,000 shares would be called up. To meet the future requirements of the estates until they arrived at the self-supporting stage there still remained 11,208 shares available for issue. The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. A. Talbot, and agreed to.

Japan seems to bring out all the latent foolishness of a globe-trotter. Here, from the Daily Graphic, is the imaginative effort of "A Traveller Round the World." "Your article on Japanese spies in China reminds me that while visiting Japan during the war with Russia I and my wife and two daughters landed at Shimomura, and had hardly been ashore ten minutes when a plausible young-Japanese, who spoke English perfectly, offered to show us round the town. We said we could find our way alone, but he followed us until we again embarked on our steamer—about two hours later. We offered him 2s. 6d. for his trouble, but to our surprise he refused to take any reward. On inquiring who he was, we found him to be a spy, and we were told that, having satisfied himself that we wished no harm to the Government, we might go anywhere else in Japan, as our description would be telegraphed at once throughout the country, and no further inquiries or prying would take place. This proved to be quite true."

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## STARTLING DISCOVERY IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, December 9th.

A tremendous sensation has been caused by the announcement that a number of bombs were found concealed under the Royal box in the theatre at Lisbon.

## THE NATAL RISING.

LONDON, December 9th.

Dimizulu, the chief whose loyalty, with regard to the rising, has fallen under grave suspicion, has been summoned to surrender. If he fails to obey an immediate attack on his kraal is to be made.

## OUTRAGE IN INDIA.

LONDON, December 9th.

An unsuccessful attempt to wreck a train in which the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was travelling is reported.

## LANCASHIRE COTTON STRIKE.

LONDON, December 9th.

The reported settlement of the Lancashire cotton strike does not seem to have been wholly effective. Sixty thousand employees at Oldham have since come out.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## THE NAVY.

LONDON, December 7th.

The new British Destroyer *Tartar* on her trial trip made 35.952 knots per hour.

## MR. TAFT'S TOUR.

LONDON, December 7th.

Mr. Taft has left Berlin for Hamburg, en route to America. Interviewed, he denied that his tour had any political significance, except in regard to the Philippines, the development of which was satisfactory. There was no question of abandoning or of selling the islands.

## THE UNREST IN ZULULAND.

LONDON, December 7th.

It is officially announced in Durban that Zululand is quiet, but the military preparations are not relaxed.

[N.C. Daily News Service.]

## FINANCIAL DEPRESSION IN MANCHURIA.

TOKYO, December 3rd.  
Two native banks in Kirin have suspended payment in consequence of the commercial depression.

## HOTEL FIRE AT KOBE.

TOKYO, December 3rd.  
Fire broke out in the Oriental Hotel, in Kobe, this morning, and the annex was destroyed. No lives were lost, but the damage was by no means small.

## THE TOKYO BANK RATE.

TOKYO, December 4th.

The rise in the Bank rate at Tokyo to eight per cent is due to financial activity and the heavy demand for winter commodities resulting in an increased need for capital.

## SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

## MISSIONARY FESTIVAL.

We are requested to call attention to a special missionary service in the Cathedral on Wednesday. It is to tell the sailors and soldiers about the missions, and there will be no collection. H.E. the Governor and Lady Lugard, the Admiral, and the General, have promised to be present.

## MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Monday December 9th.

BEFORE HON. COMMANDER BASIL R. H. TAYLOR, R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

EXCESS PASSENGERS.  
Lance Sergeant Jackson prosecuted Leung In, master of painter boat No. 2322, for carrying eight persons in excess of the number allowed by his license. The Lance Sergeant informed the Court that defendant's boat was lying off West Point, and had aboard 20 persons whereas the license was issued to carry only nine all told, and on the occasion in question had an infant in charge.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, the alternative being six weeks imprisonment, and the defendant was warned not to leave the boat in charge of an infant again.

A delicious fresh chutney is made as follows:—Remove the seeds and watery juice from two or three ripe tomatoes, chop them up with a quarter of their bulk of white onion, season the mince with a little salt; add two green chillies chopped small, and a little bit of celery also chopped, give the whole a dust of black pepper, and moisten it with a teaspoon of vinegar, anchovy vinegar for choice.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

CONFUCIUS: AN ANNIVERSARY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".]

SIR,—To-day, Sunday, according to the Chinese the fourth day of the eleventh moon—is celebrated as the birthday of Confucius, and I have spent the evening jotting down the following random notes, which I hope you will find a corner for. Confucius was teacher, sage, philosopher, and above all, gentleman. Son of a ripe Soldier-hero, and of a wise young mother, his birth and life, like that of other eminent men, has been made the subject of much myth and legend. The popular weakness for the love-child as prodigy has not spared even his legitimacy. He was delightfully human, with all his precocious and unusual wisdom. He was a willing teacher at twenty-two, and even then he knew better than our modern educationalists, who treat children as uniform vessels in which to cram uniform measures of knowledge. "When I have presented one corner of a subject to any one, and he cannot from it learn the other three, I do not repeat my lesson." At 29, he had all the cocksureness of modern thirty. He claimed then that all his convictions were fixed. In such a shrewd mind we can well afford to excuse a youthful pose or two. Also, like other historical characters, he suffers from the frequent misunderstandings and misrepresentations of disciples, just as like others, he suffers again by having some of his finest maxims, stereotyped on the tongues of pseudo-admirers—of a people who patter rather than practise. How many "boys" and servants thoughtlessly take an unearned monthly "cunnie" who have learned to repeat that a superior man will only receive reward for services which he has done. Some of his teachings are, according to the sophists who are common to all moral cults, "too extreme," too impracticable to be observed as anything more than a worthy ideal. Even in his time he experienced the type of the young man that had great possessions. The Duke of Te's plea: "I am old; I cannot use his doctrine." Confucius has moreover the posterity that other sages have had, generations that cheerfully emphasise palatable portions of his teaching and ignore others. Filial piety, like sabbatarianism, has been overworked; and the comment of Confucius on the father who had not taught his son to be filial is kept in the background by Chinese parents and teachers. In adversity Confucius bore himself like Job and the gentleman he was, and though Dr. Legge was not favourably impressed by the details of his general demeanour, it is impossible to read them without forming a picture of a thorough gentleman, who could appreciate the little niceties of life even while so much concerned with greater matters. "Full of awe," runs the modern ritual of his worshippers, "we sound our drums and bells," but it is to be feared he gets a great deal of lip-service. Good sayings may be echoed so often that the translation of them into conduct is apt to be overlooked, in which particular, of course, neither the Confucian cult nor the Chinese people is singular. Even the Sage himself, with a humility that I fondly hope was not merely an explanation and an excuse, admitted that he had not attained to the character of carrying out in his conduct what he professed. For ordinary men, it cannot be too often pointed out, the meanness of such a plea should not be too readily accepted in justification of what is obvious. It is to be noted, by the way, that Confucius never aimed too high, never preached what could not be practised. He taught politics—never "hitched his wagon to a star"; or, as Dr. Legge quotes it, "he taught letters, ethics, devotion of soul, and truthfulness." "To his practical mind the tolling of thought amid uncertainties seemed worse than useless." Dr. Legge complains that he did not "candidly tell his real thoughts on so interesting a subject" as the one on which you have recently quoted Sir Oliver Lodge in the *Daily Press*.—Yours &c.

AN ADMIRER OF K'UNG.  
Kowloon, Dec. 8th.  
[Our correspondent will doubtless appreciate our reason for omitting the concluding portion of his reflections.—Ed.]

## SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

Twelve subscription griffins were brought to the Colony yesterday by the *ss. Hang Sang*, which arrived from the north. They were drawn for at Kennedy's stables in the afternoon, the result being as follows:—

8—(grey)	"Koo Cheong" Staff
19—(dun)	Mr. C. Laurents
24—(dark-grey)	Mr. R. Shewell
29—(bay)	Mr. W. G. Clarke
32—(dark-grey)	Mr. T. S. Forrest
35—(brown)	Hon. Mr. H. Keswick
37—(blue-dun)	Mr. H. N. Mody
45—(grey)	Mr. C. Thiel
46—(brown)	Mr. J. R. M. Smith
48—(brown-grey)	Mr. J. Armstrong
53—(dark-grey)	Mr. A. Moir
55—(grey)	Mr. F. B. Marshall (Amoy)

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 9th at 12.30 p.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately over N. China and the E. coast.

The high pressure area is lying over the Upper Yangtze, and pressure appears to be low over Manchuria and also over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Loochoos.

The returns from Formosa and Japan are, however, lacking.

Fresh N. and N.E. winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel and strong monsoon of the China Sea.

Hongkong—windfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N. winds, fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	N. and N.E. winds, fresh.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook.	Same as N.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.	Same as N.











## INSURANCES

**MAOCHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA-CHAPELLE.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

**THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**

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CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Hongkong, 13th August 1895. 29

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1906: £17,837,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000  
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PAID-UP CAPITAL... 887,500 0 0  
II. FREE FUNDS... £3,886,720 19 6

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

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Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1146

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FOR SALE.

INLAND LOT No. 1706.

**SITUATE** at North Point, Shaukiwan Road, Hongkong, (next to the Metropole Hotel). The property contains by admeasurement 103,850 square feet. Crown Rent, \$238.00 per annum.

For further particulars, apply to **GOLDING & BARLOW, Solicitors,** 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 12th September 1907. 1494

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FOR COAL, TIMBER, &amp;c.

**TO BE LET**, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXCLUSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER. Also FOR SALE. Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 32 on PRATA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply—  
**GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.**  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 1106

**JUST RECEIVED**  
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
**CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.**

**HALF-MASKS,**  
**ART RELIEF NOVELTIES,**  
**MECHANICAL ANIMALS.**  
POSTCARD, BIRTHDAY AND STAMP ALBUMS,  
POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS.

**USED POSTAGE STAMPS**  
in Bags, Pockets, Sols &c., Suitable for Christmas Presents, and prices to suit any buyer. Inspection solicited.  
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Bromide and Grayton Enlargements and also coloring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's Road Central.  
Good Panorama Views of Hongkong, recently taken, on sale.

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Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. 1st of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau) 19, Queen's Road Central (First-floor).

## PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

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"CLAREMONT"  
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 1530

## DR. M. H. CHAUN.

**THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.**  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1444

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**SURGEON DENTIST.**  
No. 10, DAGUIAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905 - 1540

## INTIMATIONS

## BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE  
Poor Chinese Orphans of the  
ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.  
Under the Distinguished Patronage of THEIR  
EXCELLENCIES Sir FREDERICK LUGARD,  
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., and LADY LUGARD.

The French Sisters have the honour to announce that their ANNUAL BAZAAR will be held at the CITY HALL TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

An inspection of the different Needle and Fancy Work made by their Poor Orphans is requested.

ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. 1925

## TROOPS GOING HOME.

**THE CHAELIN** to the Forces would be glad to receive Magazines, Illustrated Papers or Books for the use of the Troops going Home on the "SICILIA." A postcard addressed to him at Headquarters Office will ensure parcels being fetched or they may be sent to Captain's Room, Fletcher Street, any morning.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1907. 1779

## Abbey's Effervescent Salt

You will be thankful when you become acquainted with Abbey's Salt, for you will find it pleasant and effective.

Abbey's Salt conquers headache, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, and all troubles that come from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels.

When you do become acquainted with Abbey's Salt, you will probably be sorry you didn't know about it sooner.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemists and Stores, and by Watkins, Ltd., and A. S. Watson, Ltd., Hong Kong.  
The Abbey Fruit Saline Co., Ltd.,  
144, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

## MARTIN'S APIOL STEEL

A French Remedy for all Irritations. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that in the first signs of any derangement of the system a timely dose may be administered. These pills are recommended by the highest medical authorities. At all Chemists, Druggists, and Grocers.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

## SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copiba, Cubeb, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.  
Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

Back Capsule bears the name MIDY.

## LADIES' REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

## APIOLINE

Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.  
CHAPOTEAUT, 5, r. Vivienne, Paris

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CODE WORD: "DOCK."

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NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.

Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 964 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 344 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet.

Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 64 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet.

Length on Blocks... 356 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 98 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 83 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 92 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

THE WORKS are well equipped with

LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P. specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES) equipped with necessary gear, always ready for service.

Short Notice. 789

## PATRIOTISM IN CHINA.

In his suggestive book entitled "The New Far East," Mr. Thomas F. Millard makes some interesting remarks on the change frequently brought about in the Chinese that they are unpatriotic. "It is a common thing," he says, "to point to special conditions in the Orient as something which no people with a spark of intelligence and spirit would endure." In this he commends that Westerners are estimating conditions by their own ideals, not those of the Orient. The question then arises which of these ideals is the higher, and upon this it would be necessary to have the views and opinions of Orientals as well as of Occidentals before an impartial judgement could be formed. On one point, however, Mr. Millard makes a good defence for the Chinese. The starting point for many false conclusions about China outside of America and Europe, he says, appears to be a loosely conceived notion as to what constitutes national spirit or ambition.

"Has not the average Westerner of to-day, when he thinks of national spirit, really in mind some presentation of an impulse to have his nation gain some advantage over some other nation? When we speak of national ambition, does there not lurk somewhere in our minds the desire for conquest? When we talk about this or that nation or people having no national ambition, do we not habitually accept as a justification for our opinion the fact that the nation or people in question shows no disposition to push its interests at the expense of other nations? And is not the prevailing impression that the Chinese have no national spirit largely based upon such ideas?"

We are afraid the answer must be in the affirmative. China has not world-policy. She is seeking continually to impose her domination upon other nations. Despite Mr. Pearson, she dreams no dreams of a future when the Chinese language shall be spoken from pole to pole, and the dragon flag wave over a multitude of nations subservient to the Middle Kingdom. In short, the soldier is despised and the philosopher esteemed. Therefore China has no patriotism in the Western meaning of the word.

The question that may be asked is whether in condemning China because she has no patriotism, in the sense that her people do not seek to make aggression on others, Westerners are not revealing the poverty and selfishness of their own ideals. However that may be, there are signs that China is rapidly learning the lesson the West has to teach her. "National spirit and ambition, in their belligerent manifestations," says Mr. Millard, "usually spring from one of two causes: a lust for conquest, or the necessity for defence. In the course of history the former condition has frequently followed the latter. Nations often fight for national defence, only to later turn their weapons against some weaker nation in a war of conquest." The Boxer movement, while its outbreak and excesses were prohibited by a bad harvest, was undoubtedly in its initiation a movement of the people against foreign aggression, and was thus patriotic in the ordinary sense of that term. It was a failure, but it at least showed that patriotism in the Western sense was not unknown among the people. Since then, we have seen a determined effort on the part of China to create a new and modern army, and the growth of a spirit among the people which may be described as "The Orient for Orientals." Among the factors in the change now in progress must be counted the Chinese educated abroad, more especially those who have spent their student days in Tokyo, who the strongest nationalist ideas are imbibed. It seems to be thought that this will make for the extension of Japan's influence in China. We don't think it. The nationalist spirit which resents the aggressiveness of Europe is not likely to submit to the domination of Japan. Nevertheless, it is the example and influence rendered in instruction and instructors, which will do most to create what may be called the spirit of belligerent patriotism in China. To the first, place Japan is a standing example of what may be done by abandoning worn-out methods and reforming administration. Then Chinese students go to Tokyo because they can obtain an education much cheaper there than in Europe or America, and are naturally affected by the nationalist sentiments there prevalent while interesting them differently. Again, for reasons of economy Japanese instructors have been engaged for the new modern army which China is equipping. Moreover, while it is true there is a treaty embargo on the importation of arms into China, the Chinese Government evades it by manufacturing arms and ammunition in its own arsenals, again with the agency of Japanese instructors.

It will thus be seen that China is rapidly developing along the lines that lead to militarism, and it may be that in another twenty years Western writers will have no need to complain of China's lack of patriotism. We are no believers in the Yellow Peril, either military or industrial, but even so, we can see that the policy of Western Powers during the last half-century has compelled Eastern Powers to arm in self-defence. Indeed, the doctrine so sedulously preached that peace can be maintained only by preparedness for war inevitably tends to draw the nations of the Orient within the vicious circle of naval and military emulation. China passed through the militarist stage centuries ago, but it would appear that so long as other nations lag behind in development she must be content to revert to a militarist organization in order to preserve her autonomy. Such, it would seem, will be some part of the fruits of Western civilization in China.—Japan Chronicle.

A good example is set by the people who take care of their teeth—and more of them, every year use

## COTTON MILLS IN CHINA.

The following information respecting the cotton spinning industry in China has been received by the Foreign Office from the Acting Commercial Attache to His Majesty's Legation at Peking (Sir Alexander Hodge):—

There are now twenty-seven cotton-spinning power mills in China, to which may be added the mill in Hongkong, also engaged in turning out yarn for the China market. The mills originally started in Shanghai, which at present boasts of twelve, had many obstacles to contend with at the start and for several years after, such as labour difficulties, cotton-cleaning and cotton watering; losses were sustained, and in several cases capital had to be written down. The years 1903 and 1904 were the worst since 1900, but 1905 and 1906 were good average years; cotton was cheaper, and the mills were kept running night and day. Chinese cotton is whiter than Indian, and the product of the Shanghai mill is superior in colour and cleanliness to either Japanese or Indian yarn, but being shorter in staple it is not so strong nor is it so well reeled owing to the low class of labour employed by this department, and I have been informed by a mill manager that no amount of supervision can obtain what may be considered high-class work. Taking Chinese labour as a whole, however, it may be considered as good as either Japanese or Indian and when the difference in the quality of the cotton is considered it is relatively as cheap. The number of spindles in these twenty-eight mills is approximately 7,500,000, and the production per spindle working day and night is from 11-oz. to 10-oz., according to count, which are 19's, 12's, 14's, 16's. With 12-oz as the average, these 75,000 spindles are capable of a daily output of 562,500 lb. and on the assumption that work is carried on 323 days of the year, the annual output would be 180,000,000 lb. of yarn, a quantity equal to more than half the foreign import. What becomes of this yarn? The great bulk of it finds its way into the country round Shanghai, and becomes the warp of Chinese cloth woven on hand-looms, which is exported in enormous quantities under the name of manikans to North China, but especially Manchuria, principally for the block in Manchuria in 1904-5 reached 27,000,000 lb. at the close of 1905 an import of 27,000,000 lb. against 2,665,600 lb. in 1903, 6,873,970 lb. in 1904, and 5,814,133 lb. in 1905. Were we to assume that all the foreign yarn imported into China, as well as the product of the mills in China and Hongkong, is manufactured into cloth with native-spun wool—which is not the case—the weight of the latter might approximately be estimated at 518,328,000, or 331,620 tons, and if to this be added the export from China in 1906 of 76,545,583 lb. or 47,846 tons, and the large but unknown quantity used for wadding, it is not unlikely that the production of cotton in China would approximate if not exceed the estimate of 3,000,000 tons mentioned in my report for 1905. There was an import of raw cotton into China in 1906 of 6,047,600 lb. against 12,078,687 lb. in 1905.

The province of Szechuan, which is not well suited by soil for the cultivation of cotton and produces only a limited quantity, is the greatest consumer of imported yarn. It took 51,545,897 lb. in addition to 36,844,583 lb. of raw cotton from the cotton provinces. The latter quantity, although mentioned by the Commissioner of Customs at Ichang in his report, does not appear in the Customs returns; it is passed through Ichang by junk. The price of raw cotton in 1906 ranged in December from 16.50 to 18.20 Shanghai taels according to quality, the best being produced at Tangchow and Taitang, on the north and south banks of the estuary of the Yangtze. Although the great bulk of imported yarn is made into cloth with home-grown cotton, a certainly considerable quantity is manufactured solely from foreign yarn. I visited several establishments at Shanghai where British and Japanese yarns were respectively being used as warp and weft in the weaving of coloured fancy-patterned cloth. The yarn was dyed on the premises, and at the time of my visit natural indigo and synthetic dyes were being employed. In one of these factories there were eighty hand-looms of Japanese pattern, and it was interesting to watch the women at the looms. There was no idling to look at the foreign intruder, for they were engaged on piecework at the rate of seven cash per foot. A woman could turn out forty Chinese feet of cloth per day of twelve hours, the length of a piece being fifty Chinese feet, with a width of 27 ins., and the Chinese manager told me that on occasions a whole piece might be woven in a day, but that it was an exception. Men were employed to arrange and fix the warps on the looms.

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STAMERS.

AKI MARU, Japanese str., 3,995, M. Yag, 1st

Dec.—Shanghai 28th November, General—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AMOI, German str., 3,321, T. N. Baltzer, 2nd

Dec.—Haiphong 28th and Hoihow

30th November, General—Jensen & Co.

ASIA, British str., 2,936, Harry Gunkrojer,

San Francisco and Shanghai, 6th Dec.—

4th Dec. General—O. & C. S. & Co.

BOHEO, German str., 2,350, F. Sembill, 6th

Dec.—Sundakan 30th Nov., Timber and

General—Melchers & Co.

CHINKIANG, British str., 1,228, F. Robertson,

8th December—Swatow 7th Dec., General—

Butterfield & Swire.

DEUFAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bing, 5th

Dec.—Bangkok 27th November, General—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, British str., 3,046, R.

Archibald, R.N.R., 19th Nov.—Yokohama

B.C. 29th October, Mails and General—

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FUKUSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,090, P. Ito,

7th December—Amoy, Amoy and Swatow

4th December, General—Osaka Shosen

Kaisha.

HAIBO, British str., 636, A. J. Robson, 8th

Dec.—Fookchow Dec. 6th, Amoy 6th and

Swatow 7th, General—Douglas, Laprak &

Co.

HAIBO MARU, Japanese str., 2,426, K.

Kanda, 6th Dec.—Moj 30th November,

Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HILARY, German str., 1,276, H. Ucker, 1st

Dec.—Macassar 21st Nov., General—Java

China Japan Line.

HINDANG, British str., 1,536, A. G. Smith, 7th

Dec.—Chefoo 1st December, General—

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

JACOB DREHTECHSEN, German str., 623,

Hausen, 8th Dec.—Haiphong and Hoihow

7th Dec., General—Jensen & Co.

KABONG WA, German str., 1,171, P. Köhler, 7th

Dec.—Bangkok and Swatow 4th Dec.,

General—Butterfield & Swire.

KUMSANG, British str., 2,078, E. J. Baller, 3rd

Dec.—Singapore 26th Nov., General—

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,423, W. Palmer

Baker, 2nd December—Shanghai 26th, via

Swatow 1st December, General—Jardine,

Matheson & Co.

LABRE, British str., 1,340, J. B. Jackson, 4th

Dec.—Saigon 27th Nov., Rios—Chinese.

LAUDOW, British str., 2,436, A. L. Paterson,

4th Dec.—Moj 29th November, Ballast—

Dodwell & Co.

LEVANSO, Italian str., 2,231, Balisto, 8th Dec.

—Bombay Nov. 17th and Singapore 23th,

General—Carlowitz & Co.

NAMSANG, British str., 2,391, P. M. B. [Laks,

2nd Dec.—Yokohama 20th Nov., General—

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NANCHANG, British str., 1,040, J. Mao Kizue,

2nd Dec.—Chefoo and Nowhowang 27th

November, General—Butterfield & Swire.

NILE, British str., 4,178, E. P. Martin, 6th

Dec.—London 26th October, General—

P. & S. N. Co.

ONHANG, British str., 1,787, E. Cox, 5th Dec.

—Java 21st Nov., Sugar—Jardine, Matheson

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PETCHARUM, German str., 2,191, E. Wolf,

7th December—Bangkok 17th Nov., Rice

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PHU-YEN, French str., 1,293, Bouissien, 4th

Dec.—Saigon 26th Nov., Rice—Bradley

& Co.

POLYNESIES, French str., 3,533, H. Broc, 8th

December—Yokohama and Shanghai 7th

Dec., General—Messageries Maritimes.

PROGRESS, German str., 637, A. Struve, 7th

November—Amoy 5th November, General—

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SAMSEN, German str., 998, F. Schmetz, 9th

December—Bangkok 22nd Nov., General—

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